

# THE FARMER & GARDENER.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, SINCLAIR & MOORE, AND ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR.—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

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Vol. II

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and is published at the office, on the west side of Light, near Pratt street, at FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. All subscribers who pay in advance, will be entitled to 50 cents worth of any kinds of seeds, which will be delivered, or sent, to their order.

**American Farmer Establishment.**

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOV. 17, 1835.

Our *Silk Manual* is now before the public, and thus far the demand for it has more than realized our most sanguine expectations. In its compilation, we have endeavored to aim at *fidelity*; that is the only merit we lay claim to, and if the public should adjudge us that meed, our ambition will be more than gratified. We have believed for years that there was no part of husbandry, to which the agriculturists could turn their attention, that promised any thing like the same fruitful results. Thus impressed, we were induced to undertake the compilation of our little work, and the belief that it was calculated to exercise a great moral and political influence, animated us throughout in the discharge of our labors. These, as the reader will readily believe, have been arduous. On a subject like that of the *Silk Culture*, where so much have been written—where so many philosophical speculations have been advanced, and where so much mystery have been thrown around a branch of industry simple in itself, the task of separating the *practicable* from the *impracticable*, could not be expected to be without its difficulties. We believed from the beginning, that what the public interest demanded, was a *plain, practical set of instructions*, which could be followed, without the least embarrassment, by any one of ordinary intelligence, who might desire to enter into it, either as a *branch* of his system of husbandry, or as a *separate* and distinct business. For years we had looked on with unmixed feelings of pain at the low rate of female wages, and the precarious nature of their employment. In the large and populous cities where labor so abounds, we had seen it almost impossible for the widowed mother to earn by her needle, or indeed, by any other creditable employment, a living for herself and her offspring—and in the country, when the head of a poor family was taken off, we had noticed, that a life of abject penury—of bitter want—was

sure to follow in the train of concomitant evils; and without the ascription to ourself of any superabundant quantum of the "milk of human kindness," we must be permitted, in sober truth, to observe, that we have not viewed these things unmoved. And if, in our feeble advocacy of this arm of agriculture, we shall contribute, in the least, towards the melioration of the condition of this interesting and helpless description of our fellow beings, we shall consider that we have been most fortunate, indeed; and should we by any thing we may have said, or may say, upon the subject, be instrumental in promoting the popularity of the culture, it will be to us as we shall pass down the course of time, at once the cause of solace and of hope.

The business of cultivating the mulberry is as simple as the planting of any other tree, and the whole art of hatching, raising and feeding silk worms, is so easy, that an intelligent child of seven years of age, would prove as successful an attendant as a sage philosopher—it entirely consists in *regularity of feeding, and keeping the apartment clean*. And as to *reeling* the cocoons, the necessary tact for executing that can be learned in a few hours, by any woman who can reel either cotton, thread, or woollen yarn. As we recommend in our *Manual*, we advise here, that every person planting a mulberry orchard, should without delay, procure a few hundred eggs, and commence the good work on a small scale. If he has no native or other mulberries growing on his place, he may sow a few seed in a rich, warmly exposed border, rough cast, to feed his worms the first year, and from those he may have sown for his orchard, he may in subsequent years, gather sufficient leaves, without injury to the plants, until they are old enough to be fed from, generally, to sustain his worms. We intend this as a *school*, and we take leave here to assure every one who may desire to go into the business, that by following our advice in this respect, by the time the mulberry is fit for stripping, that he and his household will have become adepts in the art of raising worms and making silk.

We desire now to have a kind of fire side talk with every farmer in the country.

"Have you any poor land that barely pays you for ploughing?"

"Yes. I have fields that hardly bring me a return of seed, and others that, with all the manure I can raise, will not more than average six bushels of wheat to the acre."

"Well then, suppose we were to tell you that those same fields, if they lay high, are dry, and are of a sandy or gravelly soil, may be made to yield you with a very small portion of manure, in four or five years, *rising five hundred dollars, annually, per acre*—we say, if we were to tell you that, would you believe us?"

"We confess such a statement would be a heavy tax upon our credulity. How could it be done?"

"Why an acre of ground planted in Mulberry, the rows 6 feet apart, the plants 1½ feet asunder, will, in four years, raise foliage enough to feed 540,000 silk worms, which if properly fed and managed, will yield 180 lbs. of silk, which at \$4 per pound, the lowest *reeled value*, will amount to \$720; then let us deduct from this, the expense of culture—as the interest on the value of the land, cost of attendants, &c. which after making a most liberal allowance, is but \$154.20, and will leave \$565.80, as the clear profit of an acre."

"This looks well on paper—but can it be realized?"

"Why, yes. It has been realized, and it is not presumptuous to affirm, that what has been done, can be done again. Our calculation assumes that 3,000 worms or cocoons will make a pound of silk, whereas 2,547 have done so, as was practically tested by Mr. Elias Frost, of Plainfield, Massachusetts."

"But then there is so much trouble in attending the worms."

"Not so. There is no part of the work of feeding which cannot be done by the children and females of every family. Any child who is old enough to pick a mulberry leaf, and carry a small basket, will prove a serviceable hand in an establishment for feeding worms. And then the labor of feeding only lasts from five to six weeks."

"Really your description is very flattering."

"Not more so, according to our belief, than is justified by the most sacred regard to truth; and here let us enjoin it upon you, as a duty you owe your country, to set the example in your own neighborhood, of commencing a mulberry orchard; it will raise up for you a more enduring monu-

ment than the most skilful artists could erect out of brass or marble; for it will live throughout all time in the hearts of your neighbors, and their descendants. We exaggerate not. Look at the question in its naked and simplest form. Now suppose you were to plant ten acres: for instance, you take that old sedge field that now does not yield you a cent—which, save the pest we have just named, gives life to nothing; plough it up; plant it in mulberry trees, manuring them in the hole, and in four years it will nett you upwards of \$5,000, annually, if you pay proper attention to the management of your worms."

"But then there is so much trouble in keeping the mulberry trees free from weeds, and you know we farmers cannot spare the time to devote to ground that does not bring us in something."

"Here is the root of the evil of which we have so often and so justly complained. What, let us ask you, can be acquired in this life without "trouble"? It is the tenure by which we exist and have our being. "Trouble," as you term it, is one of the very excitements which animate us and render life pleasurable. The desire to overcome human impediments constitute the most prolific source of happiness to a man of well regulated mind. But, you have greatly overrated the degree of trouble in keeping your mulberry orchard free from weeds. The very labor of keeping it clean, if properly managed, will prove a greater source of profit to you than the same number of acres of your best land in wheat."

"How can you make that appear? Convince me of that, and I will adopt your recommendation at once."

"In order to keep your mulberry orchard clean for the first three years, and until the plants have got sufficient start not to require it, you must cultivate potatoes, beets, turnips, mangel wurtzel, or ruta бага, between the rows. Manure these in the drills, and they will nett you more than the best wheat field you have got."

"Will not this injure the mulberry plants?"

"No. Not at all. On the contrary, it will do them lasting benefit and urge forward their growth with decided advantage."

"Well then, as I promised you, if you convinced me on that point, I would adopt your recommendation, and as I am so convinced, I shall turn up the old sedge field this fall, put it in corn next spring, and thus prepare it to receive the mulberry plants the ensuing year."

"Let us now look at this subject in another point of view; let us examine the moral influence it will exercise in every neighborhood, in which the mulberry culture may be introduced. In each

district of our country, no matter how much opulence there may be in it, there is also a large portion of poverty. You cannot point out the spot in which, in the compass of ten miles square, that we cannot direct your attention to objects whose sufferings appeal to the kindlier feelings of the heart. Here, we find a widow, with some half dozen orphans around her, struggling through want and barely sustaining the positive calls of nature—and there, is a worthy poor man situated on a worn out soil, surrounded by a houseful of children, whose claims upon his protection he cannot meet. In all probability, they are brought up without education; in ignorance, and with scarcely a supply of the ordinary necessities of life. The day opens and closes upon them, but to make their wretchedness the more hideous and insufferable. But let us change the scene. A few wealthy men in those neighborhoods, have gone extensively into the silk culture, that widow and her children, have each found profitable employment, and so also have the worthy poor man and his, and what is the effect? Why those hovels so late the scenes of utter misery, are now filled with grateful hearts and countenances beaming with joy. We all know what an immense difference which additional employment for five or six weeks will make in the affairs of a poor family, and then as the wealthy farmer will receive a very large amount for his silk, he can and will doubtless pay his poor neighbors, whom he may hire, liberally, and thus enable the heads of such families to educate their children, and bring them up in industry and comfort. And pray let us ask you, what man of wealth would exchange the rich harvest of feelings, which such a condition of things would yield, for any earthly consideration—and the more especially would he prize those feelings, as while he would be doing so much good, and dispensing so much solid comfort to the worthy and industrious poor around him, his own private fortune would be accumulating with a rapidity of stride to which he had been theretofore a stranger."

"Again, there is the owner of a little farm of fifty or a hundred acres, which barely yield him a living. If he makes both ends meet at the end of the year, he enters upon the business of the new one, with a gladdened countenance and rejoicing heart. He casts his eye to the Mulberry orchards of his rich neighbor, he hears of his success, and he borrows hope from it. He plants his acre in Mulberry, and when a few years roll around, he finds that his frugal wife and daughters are annually adding to his income a sum which makes him feel rich; for let us tell you, that a surplus of five hundred dollars annually, to a man in the humbler walks of life, is indeed a fortune; for the idea of fortune, like every thing else, is relative. But there is another aspect in which we would

wish you to view the mulberry and silk culture. We allude to its political bearing. By it, the small states—the old ones with their worn-out and exhausted fields—will be enabled to add to their numerical strength, and thus increase their importance and weight in the scale of the confederacy. We have thus briefly laid our views before you, and am happy to find you so apt and willing a convert, and trust your promised example will have the effect of making your neighbors tread in the path you are about to prepare for them."

We hope by this time, that our reader has placed himself in the position of the person with whom we have just concluded our fire-side-talk, and under the hope that he will go and do likewise, we shall conclude by wishing him entire success.

#### SEASON OF TRANSPLANTATION.

Farmers who may desire to plant out orchards, or any less number of fruit trees, should bear in mind that *this* is the time. Ornamental trees should also be set out now.

SKINLESS OATS.—Mr. James M. Garnett, of Virginia, in a late paper in the Farmers' Register, bears the following high praise in favor of this newly introduced variety of the oats. It weighs 47 pounds to the bushel, which is 5 pounds more than the heaviest English oats weigh. He planted one pint in drills in his garden, nine inches apart one way and two inches the other. The pint sowed 247 square yards, and produced 116 pints. Its average height was four feet. He thinks from the appearance of the grain that it would make very good flour, but for horse feed that it is superior to any other yet discovered.

We have received the first number of the *American Journal of Scientific and useful knowledge*, a new periodical, published in New York and Albany, by Freeman Hunt & Co. and edited by Thomas M'Kee, Jr. As its title imports, it is to be devoted to the diffusion of scientific and useful knowledge. The number before us is not only gotten up with great mechanical neatness and good taste, but is filled with matter well calculated to impress the public with a favorable impression of the talents and judgment of its editor. The introductory remarks are well written, and evince much manliness of thought and independence of spirit. We are pleased with them, because they are *American* in their sentiments, and manifest a determination on the part of their author, to aid in the good work of building up for our country, a reputation which shall not rest on a foundation constructed of foreign materials.

COCOONS.—We have been asked several times lately where small parcels of cocoons could be sold, and take this occasion to suggest to the eastern manufacturers of silk, the propriety of



urging upon their commercial correspondents in the principal southern cities, the expediency of purchasing cocoons. The best and most efficient encouragement which could be given to the mulberry culture, would be the establishment of agencies for the purchase of the raw material. We are aware that any quantity can be sold in the eastern cities; but then the person who has but a few thousand cocoons, cannot be expected to send them thither for sale. We make this suggestion with the double object, of subserving the mutual interests of the culturists and the manufacturers, and hope our fellow laborers of the editorial corps in New England, will further our views by enforcing the necessity of the measure upon those most intimately connected with its success.

## LARGE VEGETABLES.

The crop of POTATOES this year is remarkably productive and of excellent quality. We received a few days since, from Robert Banning, Esq., a sample of his crop of Red Skin potatoes, and thought them large enough in all conscience—a day or two after we received a sample of Dr. Barnett's crop of White Skin—and must say we have never seen a finer sample; none of them, (about two dozen,) weighing less than a pound each, some  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. and upwards. Then came Thomas C. Nicols, Esq., sample of his crop of Mercer potatoes, equal, if not superior to those we have been importing from Baltimore for the last few years.

Our neighbors, Dr. Dawson & Son, have on their counter a potato weighing 1 lb. 10 oz. and radishes weighing  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. Our citizens contemplate living well this winter, as our beef market has much improved.

We had written the above before we received our last night's mail (not by the Slow and Easy) where we find it stated in the Baltimore Patriot, that they have been presented with a Radish weighing 13 lbs., 23 inches long, and  $31\frac{1}{2}$  in circumference. The Annapolis Gazette, says, Mr. S. Goldsmith left with us, a Potato of the Mercer kind, weighing 3 lbs. 3 ounces. The Rockville Press, says, a Potato weighing 5 lbs. has been raised a few miles from this place, the present season. The Baltimore Gazette, says, we saw a Beet, though broken off from the roots considerably upwards—not less than eight inches it was supposed—it still measured twenty inches in length—it was nineteen inches in circumference, and the Frederick Examiner states that in the garden of Mr. Jacob Doll, of that town, there grew a Cabbage, this season, which was found to weigh 18 lbs. This beats us all hollow, but we won't stay beat.—*Easton Gazette.*

LARGE POTATO.—Yesterday, Mr. Z. P. Smead brought to this office a potato, weighing 3 lbs. and 10 oz., which grew in Huron township, Ohio, and he informed us that in digging 200 bushels, he had found about 400 potatoes nearly as large as this.—*Sandusky Clarion.*

LARGE CABBAGE.—We were shown on Saturday last, a large Cabbage, which grew in the garden of Mr. Lamar Hay, in this borough, that weighed thirty-four pounds. The head was well

formed, solid, and much larger, we are informed, than the one exhibited at the late Horticultural Exhibition, in Philadelphia. There was no other manure than COAL ASHES placed on the ground where the cabbage grew. We can safely challenge the State to produce one of equal size.—*Pottsville, Pa., Miner's Journal.*

## SILK CULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[From the Tennessee Farmer.]

[We insert with pleasure, the following communication on the subject of silk, transmitted to us by the author, and we trust, it will have the effect of stimulating our farmers to active exertions in raising the mulberry tree, and making the other preparations, necessary to a full and fair experiment for ascertaining the value of the silk culture, in which he appears to take so deep an interest.—*Ed. Ten. Far.*

Mill's Point, Hickman county, (Ky.) }  
Aug. 19, 1835. }

Friend Emerson.—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your five numbers of the Tennessee Farmer.

The first article which caught my eye was an essay on the culture of silk, and a letter from Judge Spencer to his friend, Samuel Hopkins. I am indeed highly delighted to observe that the culture of silk is attracting the attention of the sagacious mechanic, the talented, enterprising projector and the public spirited philosopher. I have ever admired the ingenuity and delighted in the society of the industrious insect which with so much adroitness and perseverance converts the mulberry leaf into the rich and golden cocoon. Curiosity led me three years since to visit the Shaker Village on White-water, State of Ohio, and in May I first saw the operations of this peaceful and productive little creature. Under the control and care of one of those innocent daughters of religion and love, I saw to my utter astonishment, the daily conversion of the raw material taken from the forest, into the glossy and beautiful fabric, in which queens are apparelled and princesses are robed. Notwithstanding the evidence of the profit in raising the worm in the town of Mansfield and County of Windham, was so palpable and convincing to the world, yet, we find our countrymen, notwithstanding all their passion for novelty, and burning desire for gain, almost insensible to the advantages of this branch of labor, until a few years back when it began to receive an impulse from the generous efforts of our government and the exertions of a few talented and discriminating men. I recollect when a boy, of noticing some standard white mulberry trees in the garden of an amiable Doctor Hall, Pomfret, Windham County, (Con.) he had introduced them in order to gratify the curiosity of his accomplished and interesting wife and two beautiful industrious daughters, who at that early period were directing their efforts to raise the worms, reel the silk, and convert it into sewing silk—this they accomplished. Little did I then think that this branch of industry would constitute one of the most delightful pursuits of my life, and that I should live to see mechanic, speculator and philosopher, all animated in giving force and success to this novel employment. The government of the U. States publish-

ed a treatise on the culture of the mulberry tree and the rearing of the silkworm, and afterwards distributed 30,000 copies gratis. The government have explored the reign of native wealth which is open to all, and it is now the interest and duty of the citizen to avail himself of the resources which nature and art offer to enrich himself and benefit his country. Ever since I was so interested in this innocent pursuit, I have been adding to my knowledge—collecting essays on these subjects—experiments made in different States by planters—by settled silk raisers—by widows, and agricultural societies. In addition to this fund of information I have devoted my time and feeble talents to the practical branches; and at this moment I sensibly feel and do say, that in no possible manner can the resource of talents, ingenuity, and wealth, be more profitably expended than in preparing extensive orchards, and rearing up buildings for the operations and residence of this wonderful insect and never failing friend to man. Experiments from all quarters are pouring in upon us to rouse our energy into action. Inventions are multiplying to facilitate the hitherto arduous, and difficult operation of reeling—machines are going up—factories are raising, and farmers and their rosy cheeked girls are parting with their scruples, and inviting the little stranger to take up their abode with them.

In a letter recently received from that active, generous and highly esteemed fellow-citizen, Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, he observes—"I am entirely satisfied that the culture of silk will spread itself rapidly over our beloved land, and that the labours of cultivating the various kinds of mulberry tree, and of rearing the worm and reeling the silk will be much abridged, by the active, the energetic and intelligent faculties of citizens of the United States." How completely has one part of this prediction been verified in the late inventions of the ingenious Gay and Moseley.

When such men as Homergue, Du Ponceau, Mease, of Philadelphia, Longworth, of Cincinnati, and Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, appear to be active in its promotion, what can be expected but that the mighty tide will turn, and the silk interest will share largely in attention, and participate proudly in the triumphs which American zeal and skill will effect in our land.

In a letter not long since from Gideon B. Smith, he urges it most imperatively on me, "not to neglect immediate attention to the rearing of an orchard of the *Morus Multicaulis*, as those whose foresight enable them to make favourable preparations, will unquestionably share most largely in the benefits of its introduction for food for the silk worms." Example has a force which precept has not, and experiments which have been made and are now making in every section of the union, will give an impetus to silk raising which will soon be amalgamated with our other all absorbing passions for wealth and profit.

Depend upon it, Friend Emerson, ten years will place these interests on a level with those of cotton, rice and grain. Our countrymen possess strong, nervous, unbounded energies—almost insensible of depression; the native sons of our soil accomplish any thing within the reach of any ingenuity or intellect given by our Creator to man. There is no branch of business (throwing aside

all views of profit,) carried on in society, which is attended with so many charms and so few toils and exposure as the rearing of silk-worms. Except the gathering of the leaves, every part of the process is conducted under cover from heat and rain—hence delicate females, and aged people can work to as much advantage as the healthy and robust. The peaceable disposition evinced by those sagacious little insects is not the least of their virtues. They seem incapable of imitation, but every one pursues his labours with an equanimity and zeal even surpassing the industrious bee. The Shakers have raised silk and manufactured it for twenty years. Their system is by no means expensive or complicated. The boys gather the leaves and the sisters conduct the worm through every stage of his life. Their manner of killing the chrysalis is three days exposure to the warm sun in June.

No body of people is so well calculated to conduct this business as Shakers. The purity and innocence of their lives—their calmness and industry—their uniform cleanliness and economy, and their insulated life, free from the turmoils and distractions of the world, fit them in an eminent manner for the prosecution of these innocent labours. It will take several years for the skill and enterprize of our countrymen to raise the balance to the hitherto enormous sum which has been expended for imported silks. The market never can be glutted—competition never can weaken the sinews of activity and ambition—but the more general the cultivation the better the market to give encouragement to manufactures.

I trust, Friend Emerson, that you will not suffer your efforts to relax in rousing up the attention of your countrymen to their dearest interest of wealth and independence in circumstances. The elevation of young convicts from depraved and prodigal steps to the benign and heavenly walks of religion has a powerful effect in convincing mankind of error and the delusions of a wicked life, and it is just so with the reports of experimentalists and projectors in this important branch of national industry. Success with one, wins the notice of another, and thus the fire of ambition extends from region to region, and soon operations assume an interesting and formidable shape, both to the advantage and honour of the adventurous silk raiser.

I have made several cursory remarks on this my favourite pursuit, now permit me, Friend Emerson, to detail to you a few facts, within actual observation.

Mr. Daniel Rowe, an ingenious and enterprising citizen of Dayton, (Ohio,) about three years since, occupied three large rooms in the city with worms. He had never before that season paid any attention to them, or the culture of the mulberry tree. He hired a man and a boy to go to the forest, two miles from Dayton and gather leaves—two girls were employed five weeks in feeding them and preserving the cocoons. At the end of that time he gathered (if I recollect right) eight barrels of cocoons. He was indebted wholly to the woods for their food—about the same time he set out five acres of trees, some white and some red mulberry from the woods—two years after this I received information in a letter from Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati,

that a factory was established there (in Dayton,) and that vests and handkerchiefs were manufactured with success, and much to his honour and to the delight of the citizens. The five acres of mulberry, according to all concurrent statements, particularly according to the one made in April, 1835, by Judge Spencer, ought to yield him 1500 dollars clear gain.\*

We must recollect in this concern that the trees are improving every year—the same buildings and furniture will answer twenty years to come which does now. Success attends the efforts of that very amiable, talented and ambitious citizen. Another fact which I have made public in a lecture which I gave on the subject of the silk culture. Two log cabins at the Shaker village, in Ohio, and a garden house, were appropriated as nurseries for the worms. The leaves were brought half a mile by boys, and the worms fed and cleaned by two girls of thirteen years old, superintended by a young and beautiful shakeress, somewhat acquainted with the business; in five weeks the cocoons were exposed to the sun and reeled into raw silk, and sold to Gen. Daniel Gano, of Cincinnati, I think, for \$97.50—he gave the Shakers for sewing silk \$10 per pound.

The committee appointed by Congress, at the instance of Mr. Van Rensselaer, to report on a manual for the raising of silk in the United States, say, that from one acre planted with mulberry trees, 500 lbs. of raw silk can be obtained, this, at a minimum price of \$5 per pound would be 2500† dollars. The more I write and think on this subject, the greater is my astonishment, that my countrymen do not take hold of the business with Herculean energy and go ahead. Create first the food, an abundance of the raw materials will be the consequence, and then the hands to manufacture will soon be found.

It deeply regards every farmer's individual interest to exert himself to secure a share in the culture of silk, of which no other crop we have, can be compared to it for richness and excellence, and in a sense of public duty to the powerful community of which we are members, the exertion ought to be great, as it would make a great addition to our resources. The cotton manufactories are dependent on the south for their raw materials; silk would be our own, and nations and individuals cannot be too careful to secure within themselves means for their prosperity and greatness. But I have digressed a little.‡

The Valentine Silk Company, Providence, Rhode Island, have 30,000 trees on their farm—each tree yielding on an average, one half pound of silk, worth at least \$5 per pound, making their

*Notes by the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.*

\*It will do more than this. Five acres if properly planted and managed ought to yield nearer \$3,000.

†This is a very high estimate, nearly three times the yield assumed by us in our Manual, though we believe that an acre of mulberries in hedge rows, would produce foliage enough to feed the requisite number of worms to make that quantity of silk.

‡This digression was uncalled for and entirely too sectional; we dislike every thing that savors of such prejudices.

income worth \$75,000 per annum: powerful machinery is in operation to weave the material, and elegant stuffs have already been produced.

The Eaton Register says, Mrs. Alfred, of Newcome, Preble County, Ohio, has the present season, with the aid of one small girl and two boys about twelve years old, fed and attended about 50,000 silk worms, with the leaves of the common wild mulberry tree—from her labours of six weeks she realized \$235, from the sale of the raw material; the raw material when put into skeins would bring \$400. The silk she manufactured is equal in elegance and richness to any foreign silk; and yet this female accomplishes all her labours without the aid of theory or instruction. The report of the House of Representatives, through their committee, on the presentation of an elegant national flag by Mr. Du Pont, and manufactured in Philadelphia, by Mr. D'Homerque, says, that "50 years ago there was scarce a pound of cotton raised in the United States, and last year there was six hundred and forty thousand bags exported to England; there is nothing unreasonable in the conjecture, that a similar development may attend American silk."

The Dayton Journal of 1831, says, a citizen of our vicinity with two boys has attended 100,000 silk worms, which produced 300 pounds of cocoons, which sold in Cincinnati, for \$125.

It is stated by the Hamilton County Agricultural Society, in their circular upon the culture of silk, that four acres of ground, planted in white mulberry trees, near Boston, have fed worms enough to produce 420 pounds of silk, worth \$3.50 per pound, amounting to 1470 dollars. A single tree in France has been known to yield five dollars on the sale of its leaves.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says, Mrs. Daniel Parker, of Claremont County, has been active in introducing the mulberry tree in Miami Valley. She raised from 50,000 worms \$180 worth of silk, with the assistance of her two little daughters; she is preparing to extend her operations, and devote her time and talents to this business. Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, says, that a boy eleven years old, employed thirty-two hours, and a woman thirty-seven hours during the last season in rearing 10,000 silk worms;|| and that the cocoons before reeling were worth \$140. One female and one boy may with ease take charge of 10,000, by devoting forty days to them; the value of these 10,000 worms, before reeling, will be worth \$140, an amount which few females can earn in a whole year.

Poulson's Advertiser says, that five tons of raw silk were raised in two towns in Connecticut this year. One gentleman last year paid \$1500 for white mulberry trees, which he set out on a 100 acre lot.

The sales of sewing silk in Mansfield alone this year, amount to \$85,000, says the New England Farmer. The Cincinnati American says, Mr. James Smith, of Bladen County, North Carolina, made 100 pounds fine sewing silk,¶ besides

§This estimate is too high, we think \$15,000 would be much nearer the mark.

||This is evidently an error, Mr. Smith must have written it 100,000.

¶A very large production.



the floss from 300,000 worms, which sold for \$700; four or five negro children attended them under his inspection. These are a few of the countless facts respecting the productiveness of the silk worm.

No man delights more in being engaged in this business than myself, and none can wish the cause greater prosperity. If you think these remarks worthy a place in the *Tennessee Farmer*, you can give them an insertion.

Your sincere friend,

NATH. G. M. SENTER.

#### ON THE USE OF LIME AS A MANURE.

By M. PUVIS.

Translated for the *Farmers' Register* from the *Annales de l'Agriculture Française*, of 1835.

CONTINUED.

#### Extent of surface to which lime is suitable.

7. A great proportion of the soil of France does not contain the calcareous principle. The country of primitive formation—the mountains of which the rock is not calcareous—many soils even, of which the subsoils enclose calcareous formations—the great and last alluvion which has covered the surface, and which still composes it wherever the return waters have not carried it off with them—also extensive surfaces, in the composition of which the calcareous principle had not entered but in small proportions, and which small amount has been used by the successions of vegetation—all these kinds of soil, which compose at least three-fourths of the surface of France, to be fertilized, demand calcareous manures. If it is admitted that one-third of all this space has already received aid from lime, marl, ashes of wood, or of peat, of bones burnt, or pounded, there will still remain the half of France to be improved by such means: an immense task doubtless—but of which the results will be still more prodigious, since it will cause the products of all this great space to be increased by one-half, or more.

#### Of the various modes of applying lime to the soil.

8. Three principal procedures are in usage for applying lime. The first is the most simple, and is the most general wherever lime is obtained cheaply, and where culture is but little advanced in perfection, and hand labor is dear. This consists in putting the lime [the burned limestone] immediately on the ground in little heaps at 20 feet average distance, and each heap containing, according to the rate of liming, between a cubic foot of the stone, to half that quantity. When the lime has been slaked by exposure to the air, and has fallen into powder, it is spread over the surface, so as to be equally divided.

9. The second mode differs from the first in this respect: the heaps of stone are covered with a coat of earth, about six inches thick, according to the size of the heap, and which is equal to five or six times the bulk of the lime. When the lime begins to swell, in slaking, the cracks and openings in the heap are filled with earth: and when the lime is reduced to powder, each heap is worked over, so as to mix thoroughly the lime and the earth. If nothing hurries the labor, this last operation is repeated at the end of 15 days—and then after waiting two weeks more, the mixture is spread over the soil.

10. The third process, which is adopted where

culture is more perfect, where lime is dear, and which combines all the advantages, of liming without offering any of its inconveniences, consists in making compost heaps of lime and earth, or mould. For that, there is first made a bed of earth, mould, or turf, of a foot, or thereabout, in thickness. The clods are chopped down, and then is spread over a layer of unslaked lime of a hectolitre\* for the 20 cubic feet, or a ton to the 55 cubic feet of earth. Upon this lime, there is placed another layer of earth, equal in thickness to the first, then a second layer of lime; and then the heap is finished by a third layer of earth. If the earth is moist, and the lime recently burned, 9 or 10 days will suffice to slake it completely. Then the heap is cut down and well mixed—and this operation is repeated afterwards before using the manure, which is delayed as long as possible, because the power of the effect on the soil is increased with the age of the compost—and especially if it has been made with the earth containing much vegetable mould. This method is the one most used in Belgium and Flanders: it is becoming almost the exclusive practice in Normandy: it is the only practice, and followed with the greatest success, in La Sarthe. Lime in compost is never injurious to the soil. It carries with it the surplus of alimentary manure which the surplus of product demands for its sustenance. Light soils, sandy or gravelly, are not tired by repetitions of this compost. No country, nor author, charges lime, used in this state, with having been injurious to the soil. In short, this means seems to us the most sure, the most useful, and the least expensive mode of applying lime as manure.

11. The reduction of burnt lime to powder by means of a momentary immersion in water, in handle-baskets, serves much to hasten the slaking, whether the lime is to be applied immediately to the soil, or in compost heaps—some hours in this manner sufficing, in place of waiting two weeks. However, the effect of lime, in this state, may well be different, as we have then the hydrate of lime, and less of the carbonate of caustic lime.† If great rains follow, this process is not without inconveniences, because then the lime, which is already saturated with water, is more easily put in the state of mortar, which ought to be avoided more than every other injury to the manure.

The reduction of burnt limestone to powder, whether it be spontaneous, or by immersion, produces in the compost a bulk greater by one-half or more, than that of the stone—10 cubic feet, producing 15—or a ton, 10 cubic feet. This increase is not uniform with all kinds of lime; it is more stronger with rich [grasses,] waters, and weaker with the poor [eaux maigres.‡]

\* The hectolitre contains 6102.8 English cubic inches, or is equal to 2.83, (or about 2.6-7) Winchester bushels. Therefore the hectolitre is rather more in proportion to the hectare, than our bushel is to the acre. The decalitre (named next page) is the tenth of a hectolitre, and of course the "double decalitre," is the fifth. Tr.

† An incorrect expression certainly, but literally translated. Tr.

‡ We are unable to give the meaning, with certainty, of these provincial terms. They are pro-

#### Liming as practiced in different countries.

##### In the Department of Ain.

12. The applications of lime in Ain date from fifty years back. At the present time, the soil which has been limed is still more productive than the neighboring, not limed. Nevertheless, liming is but beginning to extend, while marling, which was begun fifteen years later, has already covered many thousands of hectares. This is because marling is an operation within the means of poor cultivators, being accomplished by labor alone; while liming requires considerable advances, especially in this country where lime is dear, and the dose given is heavy.

The dressings vary in quantity, from 60 to 100 hectolitres the hectare, according to the nature of the ground, and often according to the caprice of the cultivators. Although these limings have not been made with all the care and economy that was desirable, they have been very efficacious, when the soil has been sufficiently drained. The following tables, extracted from the registers of three contiguous domains, belonging to M. Armand, three years before, and nine years during the progress of liming, give us the means of appreciating the results. The quantities of seed and of crops, are calculated in double decalitres, or in measures of fifths of hectolitres.

Table of product of the domain of La Croisette.

YEARS.	RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Seed.	Produ't	Seed.	Product.
1822	110	600	24	146
1823	110	764	24	136
1824	110	744	24	156
1825	107	406	27	251
1826	106	576	28	210
1827	100	504	30	249
1828	90	634	36	391
1829	82	538	48	309
1830	60	307	60	459
1831	78	350	48	417
1832	55	478	68	816
1833	61	529	52	546

Table of product of the domain of Meyziérial.

YEARS.	RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Seed.	Product.	Seed.	Product.
1822	120	487	16	100
1823	120	708	16	103
1824	120	644	18	94
1825	112	504	28	128
1826	120	677	20	115
1827	115	594	20	162
1828	118	726	40	328
1829	104	566	41	277
1830	79	298	71	477
1831	91	416	43	326
1832	79	411	75	786
1833	76	616	48	351

bably equivalent to our "hard and soft" water—terms which are as little descriptive of what they mean, as the French "eaux grasses" and "eaux maigres."

Table of product of the domain of La Baronne.

YEARS.	RYE.		WHEAT.	
	Seed.	Product.	Seed.	Product.
1822	110	505	22	180
1823	110	645	22	188
1824	110	662	24	149
1825	102	398	32	252
1826	110	612	32	187
1827	107	546	34	204
1828	98	696	35	343
1829	84	608	40	268
1830	91	389	59	374
1831	92	411	40	295
1832	70	512	80	649
1833	75	511	51	471

The application of 3000 hectolitres [8490 bushels] of lime, of the value of 6000 francs [\$1116] upon 32 hectares [80 acres] of ground, made successively during nine years, has then more than doubled the crops of winter grain, the seed being deducted. The other crops of the farms have received a proportional increase; and the revenue of the proprietor, in doubling, has annually increased two-thirds more than the amount of the sum expended in the purchase of lime. Still, there is not yet half the arable land limed, since of 66 hectares, only 32 have received this improvement.

The products of 1834 are still greater than those of 1833. But these are sufficient to prove the importance and utility of applying lime to suitable soils.

Many other examples sustain these results; and from them all it appears, that the wheat seedings are increased from double to triple—that the rye lands, from bringing four to five [to one of seed] in rye, are able to bring six to eight in wheat—and that other products are increased in proportion. The melioration then is, relatively, much greater upon bad ground than upon good, since it is two-thirds and more on the wheat land, and on the rye lands the crop is increased in value threefold.

#### Flemish liming.

13. The use of calcareous manures in the department of the North, as in Belgium, appears to be as old as good farming. It is now much less frequent in Belgium. The ancient and repeated limings have, as it seems, furnished to great part of the soil, all that is necessary to it, for the present. But the department of the North still receives lime, marl, or ashes, every where, or nearly so, where lime is not a component ingredient of the soil. They distinguish in this country two kinds of liming. The first [*chaulage foncier*] consists in giving to the soil every 10 or 12 years, before seed time, four cubic metres, or 40 hectolitres of lime to the hectare.\* They often mix with the slaked lime, ashes of dead coal, or of peat, which enter into the mixture in the proportion of from a third to a half, and take the place of an equal quantity of lime. The other mode of liming [*chaulage d'assolement*], is given in compost, and at every renewal of the rotation, or upon the crop of spring grain. It is also in regular

\*46 bushels to the acre, English or American measure.

use in this country, still more than in Belgium, upon the meadows, on cold pasture land, which do not receive the waters of irrigation. It warms the ground, and increases and improves its products. The older the compost is, the greater its effect, which lasts from 15 to 20 years, at the end of which time the dressing is renewed.

14. The limings of Normandy, the most ancient of France, are kept up in the neighborhood of Bayeux, while elsewhere they are forbidden in the leases: however, now they go over all the surface which has need of them; but in place of being applied immediately to the soil, as in the ancient method, the lime is almost always put in compost.

#### Liming of La Sarthe.

15. Of the modes of using lime, that of La Sarthe seems preferable. It is at once economical and productive, and secures the soil from all exhaustion. It is given every three years, at each renewal of the rotation, in the average quantity of 10 hectolitres to the hectare,† in compost made in advance, with seven or eight parts of mould, or of good earth, to one of lime. They use this compost on the land for the autumn sowing, and placed alternately with rows of farm-yard manure. This method, of which the success is greater from day to day, is extending on the great body of flat argilo-silicious lands, which border the Loire; and it would seem that this method ought to be adopted every where, on open soils that permit surplus water to drain off easily. On very moist soils, the dose of lime ought perhaps to be increased.

We would desire much to inculcate with force the suitableness, and eminent advantages, of using at the same time lime and [alimentary] manure. Here they do better still, in using at the same time a compost of lime with earth and dung. In addition, during the half century that the Manœuvres have been liming, the productiveness of the soil has not ceased to increase.

16. The countries of which we have spoken, are those of France in which liming is most general. However more than half the departments I think, have commenced the use, and in a sixth, or nearly, it seems to be established. Doubtless, the first trials do not succeed every where. There is required a rare combination of conditions for new experiments, even when they have succeeded, to induce their imitation by the great mass.—Still, successful results are multiplied, and become the centres of impulse, from which meliorations extend.

#### English liming.

17. The English limings seem to be established upon quite another principle, from that of France. They are given with such prodigality, that the melioration upon the limed soil, has no need to be renewed afterwards. Whilst that in France we are content to give from a thousandth to a hundredth of lime to the tillage soil, from 10 to 100 hectolitres the hectare, they give in England from one to six hundredths, or from 100 to 600 hectolitres the hectare. The full success of the method of our country might make us regard the English method as an unnecessary waste. It seems that they sacrifice a capital five, six, ten times greater, without obtaining from it a result

†11½ bushels to the acre.

much superior; and that without lavishing [alimentary] manures also afterwards, that the future value of the soil would be endangered, in the hands of a greedy cultivator.

We will not urge the condemnation of a practice which seems to have resulted in few inconveniences. The abundance of alimentary manures which the English farmer gives to his [limed] soils, has guarded against exhaustion: and then, in very moist ground, they have doubtless by the heavy liming, made the soil healthy, and its nature seems modified for a long time to come; and such kinds, and where *humus* abounds, will take up a heavy dose of lime, and as it seems, always without inconvenient consequences: there is then formed there the *humate of lime* in the greatest proportion, and we will see that this combination is a greater means of productiveness in the soil.‡

#### Surface liming.

18. In Germany, where liming and marling, like most other agricultural improvements, have recently made great advances, besides the ordinary modes of application, lime is used as a surface dressing. They sprinkle over the rye, in the spring, a compost containing 8 to 10 hectolitres of lime to the hectare, fifteen days after having sown clover. Also on the clover of the preceding year, they apply lime in powder, which had been slaked in the water of the dunghill, the dose being less by one-half: the effect upon the clover and the following crop of wheat is very advantageous.

In Flanders, where they use lime mixed with ashes, it is particularly for the meadows, natural or artificial, and the application is then made on the surface.

#### Burning lime.

19. The burning of lime is done with wood, with pit coal, or with peat; in temporary kilns, or furnaces, in permanent, or in perpetual kilns. It is burned in many places most economically with coal, but it is not so good a manure as the lime burned with wood, because, as it seems, of the potash contained in the latter case. There are but few places in which peat is used for this purpose; however, in Prussia, they succeed with three-fourths peat, and one-fourth wood. It is, doubtless, a very economical process, and the *Société d'Encouragement* has given in its transactions plans of peat kilns; but I know not whether the operators who received prizes for their use, have continued the practice.

The temporary kilns admit of the burning of a great quantity of lime; but the permanent kilns burn it with most economy of fuel. In the first, 5 quintals of wood burn 4 quintals, or 1 ton, or 2½ hectolitres of lime—and in the others, the same quantity of wood will suffice for 6 quintals, or 1½

‡In this passage the author distinctly affirms the truth of the chemical combination in the soil of calcareous and vegetable (or other putrescent) matter—or the power of calcareous earth to fix and retain enriching matter—which is maintained in the *Essay on Calcareous Manures*, (pp. 30, 31,) to be the most important action of calcareous matter as an ingredient of soil. Still M. Puvion seems to attach much less importance to this than to other agencies of lime, which are considered in the *Essay* as of little value in comparison. Tr.



hectolitres. But in the permanent kilns such is the expense of construction and repairs, that they cannot be justified except when kept in frequent use. Coal burns from three to four times its bulk of lime—the shape of the kiln, the kind of limestone, and that of the coal, making the difference. Hydraulic lime is calcined more easily than the common [chaux grasse.] The egg-shaped kilns for coal seem to be preferable to the conical, which are more generally met with.

#### Precautions to be used in Liming.

20. Whatever may be the method adopted for using lime, it is essential that, as with all calcareous manures, it should be applied in powder, and not in a state like mortar—and upon the earth when not wet. Until the lime is covered up finally, all rain upon it ought to be avoided, which reduces it to paste, or to clots; and this injures its effect greatly, and even more than reasoning can explain. It ought not to be placed but upon soil, the surface mould of which drains itself naturally [by permitting the water to pass through.] On a marshy soil, unless the upper layer has been well dried, or in a very moist soil, from which the surface water does not sink or pass off easily, the properties of lime remain as locked up, and do not make themselves seen, until by new operations, the vegetable mould has been drained and put in healthy condition.

On an argillaceous and very humid soil, the use of marl, which is applied in great quantities, is preferable to that of lime, because that it can have a more powerful effect in giving the deficient health to the surface mould. On soil of this kind, a deep ploughing is a preliminary condition, essential to the success of either liming or marling: because in increasing the depth of the tilled soil, we increase also the means of putting the surface into healthy condition.

21. To secure the effect of lime on the first crops, it ought to be mixed with the soil some time before the sowing of the crop: however, if it is used in compost, it is sufficient that the compost may have been made a long time previously.

Lime, whether alone, or in compost, spread dry upon the soil, ought to be covered by a very shallow first ploughing, preceded by a slight harrowing, in order that the lime, in the course of tillage, may remain always, as much as possible, placed in the midst of the vegetable mould.

Lime, reduced to the smallest particles, tends to sink into the soil. It glides between the small particles of sand and of clay, and descends below the sphere of the nutrition of plants, and stops under the ploughed layer of soil: and when there in abundance, it forms by its combinations, a kind of floor, which arrests the sinking water, and greatly injures the crops. This is an inconvenience of lime applied in heavy doses, and is hastened by deep ploughing.

#### CINNAMON FIELDS OF CEYLON.

"August 31.—Our morning was, as usual on a first arrival, taken up by visits; in the afternoon we drove in Sir E. Barnes' sociable, through the far-famed cinnamon gardens, which covered upwards of 17,000 acres of land on the coast, the largest of which are near Colombo. The plant thrives best in a poor, sandy soil, in a damp atmosphere; it grows wild in the woods to the size of a large apple tree, but when cultivated,

is never allowed to grow more than ten or twelve feet in height, each plant standing separate. The leaf is something like that of the laurel in shape, but of a lighter color; when it first shoots out its red, and changes gradually to green.—It is now out of blossom, but I am told that the flower is white, and appears when in full blossom to cover the garden. After hearing so much of the spicy gales from this Island, I was much disappointed at not being able to discover any scent at least from the plants, in passing through the gardens; there is a very fragrant-smelling flower growing under them, which at first led us into the belief that we smelt the cinnamon, but we were soon undeceived. On pulling off a leaf or twig you perceive the spicy odour very strong, but I was surprised to hear that the flower had little or none. As cinnamon forms the only considerable export of Ceylon, it is of course preserved with great care; by the old Dutch law, the penalty for cutting a branch was no less than the loss of a hand; at present a fine expiates the same offence. The neighborhood of Colombo is particularly favorable to its growth, being well sheltered, with a high equable temperature; and as showers fall frequently, though a whole day's heavy rain is uncommon, the ground is never parched."—*Bishop Heber.*

#### SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

BY N. F. WILLIS.

I love to look on a scene like this,

Of wild and careless play,

And persuade myself that I am not old,

And my locks are not yet gray;

For it stirs the blood in an old man's heart,

And it makes his pulses fly,

To catch the thrill of a happy voice,

And the light of a pleasant eye.

I have walked the world for four-score years;

And they say that I am old,

And my heart is ripe for the reaper Death,

And my years are well nigh told.

It is very true; it is very true;

I'm old, and "I bide my time;"

But my heart will leap at a scene like this,

And I half renew my prime.

Play on, play on, I am with you there,

In the midst of your merry ring;

I can feel the thrill of the daring jump,

And the rush of the breathless swing,

I hide with you in the fragrant hay,

And I whoop the smothered call,

And my feet slip upon the seedy floor,

And I care not for the fall.

I am willing to die when my time shall come,

And I shall be glad to go;

For the world, at best, is a weary place,

And my pulse is getting low:

But the grave is dark, and the heart will fall

In troading its gloomy way;

And it wiles my heart from its dreariness,

To see the young so gay.

#### CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Annunciation of the Silk Manual and an essay shewing the advantages of the Silk Culture—season of transplantation—notice—skinless oats—of the American Journal of scientific and useful knowledge—of a market for cocoons—of large vegetables—Nathaniel G. Senter's essay on the Silk Culture—M. Pavis on the use of lime as a manure—account of the Cinnamon fields of Ceylon—Willis' Saturday night—prices currents—advertisements.

**RUFFIN ON CALCAREOUS MANURES.**  
SECOND EDITION, just received at this office.

ALSO,  
A few pounds of the celebrated SKINLESS OATS, price 50 cents per lb. said to produce 80 bushels per acre.  
B. SINCLAIR, jr. Seedsmen,  
connected with this office  
Oct 13 2t

#### BANK NTOE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

VIRGINIA.	
U. S. Bank,.....par	Farmers Bank of Virginia,.....do
Branch at Baltimore,.....do	Bank of Virginia,.....do
Other Branches,.....do	Branch at Fredericksburg,.....do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,.....par	Petersburg,.....do
Hagerstown,.....1a	Norfolk,.....do
Frederick,.....do	Winchester,.....do
Westminster,.....do	Lynchburg,.....do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	Danville,.....do
Do. payable at Easton,.....do	Bank of the Valley,.....do
Salisbury,.....5 per ct. dis.	Branch at Romney,.....1
Cumberland,.....2a	Do. Charlestown,.....do
Millington,.....do	Do. Leesburg,.....do
DISTRICT.	
Washington,.....Banks, 1.	Wheeling Banks,.....1a2
Georgetown,.....do	Ohio Banks, generally 2a2
Alexandria,.....do	New Jersey Banks gen. 1a2
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,.....1a	New York City,.....1a
Chambersburg,.....2a	New York State,.....2a2
Gettysburg,.....do	Massachusetts,.....2a2
Pittsburg,.....1a2	Connecticut,.....2a2
York,.....1a	New Hampshire,.....2a2
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 1a2	Maine,.....2a2
Delaware [under \$5].....3a2	Rhode Island,.....2a2
Do. [over 5].....1a2	North Carolina,.....2a2
Michigan Banks,.....5a	South Carolina,.....2a2
Canadian do.....5a	Georgia,.....3a2
	New Orleans,.....4

#### BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.		
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured....	pound.	11	—
Shoulders,.....do.....	"	10	—
Middlings,.....do.....	"	8 1/2	9
Assorted, country,.....	"	7	8
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	18 1/2	25
Roll,.....	"	20	—
CIDER,.....	barrel.		
CALVES, three to six weeks old....	each.	8 00	6 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,.....	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	1 75	2 00
CHOP RYE,.....	"	1 62 1/2	1 75
EGGS,.....	dozen.		
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,.....	barrel.	7 75	—
No. 2,.....	"	6 75	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	4 00	4 12 1/2
Mackerel, No. 3,.....	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,.....	cwt.	3 00	35 0
LARD,.....	pound.	10	10

#### FOR SALE.

**A** DURHAM Short-horn bull 15-16 blood. He is from a fine cow and got by Col. Povel's celebrated bull *Monk*—now two years old. Price, delivered at York, Pa., \$130.

Letters addressed to the editor post paid, will be attended to.  
nov 10 2t

#### STOCK OF IMPROVED SHORT HORN DURHAMS.

**T**HE editor of the *Farmer and Gardener*, Baltimore, has for sale two 7-8 and four 3-4 bred cows, 2 full bred and seven 7-8 bred bulls of the improved short-horn breed. They are all fine animals whether regard be had to their milking or fattening propensities. Their pedigrees are indisputable, all tracing to the *British Herd book*. They will be sold low for cash, their excellence being considered. To any person, company, or society, who may want several, a great bargain would be given.

Letters addressed to the editor upon this subject, must be post paid.  
nov 10 4t

#### NORFOLK THIN RIND HOGS.

**I** HAVE two Sows in a fine thrifty state, having lately weaned their pigs, and one fine thrifty boar between 2 and 3 months old, which I would dispose of on the following terms, if immediate application should be made, viz. \$32 for the lot, or \$36 for the choice of the sows and boar.  
ROBERT SINCLAIR,  
no 17 1t  
Baltimore.

## BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100 lbs.	4 50	5 25
CORN, yellow,.....old, 95 to 100	bushel.	new	50 to 65
White,.....do 100 to 105	"	do	50 to 65
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound.	184	—
North Carolina,.....	"	184	20
Upland,.....	"	184	40
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	37	40
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 25	1 37 1/2
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	7 50	8 00
Do. do. baker's,.....	"	7 00	7 50
Do. do. Superfine,.....	"	6 25	6 50
Superior, st. in good do'd	"	6 37	—
" wagon price,.....	"	6 25	—
City Mills, extra,.....	"	6 50	—
Do. ....	"	6 25	6 37
Susquehanna, firm & scarce	"	6 12 1/2	6 25
Rye,.....	"	4 50	4 62
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 50	20 00
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4	4 12 1/2
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,.....	bushel.	5 00	5 75
Timothy (heads of the north)	"	2 75	3 25
Orchard,.....	"	2 25	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,.....	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	—	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,.....	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100 lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,.....	"	—	—
HORSE—first sort,.....	pound.	12 1/2	—
second,.....	"	10	—
refuse,.....	"	8	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,.....	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,.....	"	32	34
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,.....	"	—	1 25
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,.....	ton.	—	3 50
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 25	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	80	83
Susquehanna,.....	"	none	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100 lb.	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,.....	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,.....	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable	"	—	—
for cigars,.....	"	5 00	10 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	8 00	12 00
" good yellow,.....	"	11 00	16 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	4 75	5 00
" ground leaf,.....	"	5 00	8 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	—
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	8 00	14 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	1 35	1 45
Red,.....	"	1 25	1 35
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls,.....	gallon.	37	37 1/2
" in hhds,.....	"	33 1/2	—
" wagon price,.....	"	30	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lb.	1 50	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	1 75	—
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	62 to 73	32 to 34
Full Merino,.....	"	53	62 30 32
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	47	52 28 30
One half do,.....	"	42	47 26 28
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	38	42 25 26
Pulled,.....	"	38	42 26 28

Wagon price best bakers' Flour 6  
No change in Wool—in good demand at quotations.

## LEON.

THE splendid bull LEON, is now at Clairmont Nursery, where he will remain a few weeks. He is a full blooded improved Durham short horn, and allowed to be one of the best bred animals in the country. He will serve Cows at \$5 each. He is milk white, with a hide as glossy and soft as satin. For his pedigree, see the advertisement, in which he is offered for sale in this day's paper.

no 3

## A GREAT BARGAIN.

A full blooded Improved Durham Short-horn bull rising five years old, and his two sons about 1 1/2 year old each, 7-8 bred, has been left with the editor of the Farmer and Gardener for sale. These are first rate animals, and would be sold a bargain, if application be made promptly.

All applications by letter must be post paid.  
nov 17 31

## MULBERRY TREES AND SEEDS.

**100,000** Chinese Mulberry or Morus Multicaulis of various sizes at reduced prices.

150,000 White Italian Mulberry at very low rates by the 1000 or larger quantities.

200 lbs. White Italian Mulberry seed.

Also the following superior large sized trees which now form a Mulberry orchard—but must be removed:

2000 Chinese Mulberry 3 years old 7 1/2 to 8 feet high.

2000 do do 2 do 5 1/2 to 6 do

2000 do do 3 do and budded on the

White Mulberry which have proved to be much more hardy than those from cuttings.

These 6000 trees are the greatest acquisition that any silk culturist can possibly obtain, and there is not another equally valuable collection for sale in the Union, as those who have such will not part with them.

50,000 cuttings of the Chinese mulberry at reasonable rates by the 1000, &c.

The New Catalogues of Garden and Flower seeds are just published, comprising the largest assortment ever offered for sale, and including all the choice new varieties. Venders will be supplied in any quantities at very low rates and a liberal credit.

The subscribers will enter into contracts to supply any number of Chinese or White Italian Mulberries on very reasonable terms.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees of all kinds, Garden seeds, Bulbous roots, Green-house plants, and every other article promptly supplied and at very moderate prices.

N. B. Pear trees of large size.—Catalogues will be sent to every applicant.

Wm. PRINCE &amp; SONS.

no 17

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**1000 DOZ. POTATO ONIONS.**—This very excellent and remarkable production was introduced into England a few years since, from Egypt. It is not produced from seed, but by off-sets from the roots, like tulips and hyacinths, (is therefore a certain crop) and from its extraordinary fecundity, and other estimable qualities, has already (where it is known) become one of the most valuable garden products. Like the root, whose name it bears, this useful vegetable multiplies under ground, each bulb producing a cluster of onions, no wise inferior to the best of the species. The following is the mode of culture, and we would remark that fall planting is the true method—one reason why many have failed in an abundant crop, has been by planting in the spring instead of fall—they require only the slightest protection in winter. But to the directions as stated by an experienced cultivator.

"By the 1st of August, or as soon as the tops fall and wither, take them out of the ground, and lay them several days in the sun; then put them away in a dry place until October or November; they should then be re-set like tulips. The beds intended for them should be previously well wrought, and the plants set in rows about a foot apart. The small or young ones should be separated from the others, for these grow larger, but produce no offspring the first year. Before the approach of winter, some coarse litter may be spread over them, which should be removed in the spring—and they will vegetate and produce a plentiful crop. They ripen in June, and are universally esteemed for their mild and agreeable flavor."

For sale by R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair &amp; Moore's Ag. Rep'y, on Light-st.

nov 10

**TO AGRICULTURISTS.**—The analysis of Soils, marls, mineral waters, and other productions, interesting to those engaged in Agricultural pursuits, is performed with promptness and accuracy by

TYSON & FISHER, Chemists,  
no 3 Druggists, No. 192 Market street, Baltimore.

Printed by Sands & Neilson, N. E. corner of  
Charles and Market streets.

## A SPLENDID DURHAM BULL.

THE editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale that beautiful and improved Durham short horn bull, LEON. He was 5 years old on the 8th of August last, and has been well taken care of; his color is pure white, with a hide as glossy as satin; he is perfectly docile, and is a bull of uncommon fine temper, and although but a few days off a travel of between 70 and 80 miles, and has been fed all the season on grass, is in fine condition.

Any person wishing to possess himself of one of the best blooded animals in the country, will do well to apply speedily. The following is his

## PEDIGREE.

The improved Durham short horned BULL LEON, bred by Wm. H. Freeman, Esq. of Baltimore. Calved on the 8th of August, 1830; now in the possession of E. Canby, of Woodside, Del.

"Leon" is by Gloucester, dam Flora.

"Gloucester" was imported in July, 1826, by Mr. J. H. Pewel, calved Feb. 25th, 1825, (bred by J. Whitaker, esq. one of the most celebrated breeders in England) by Frederick, dam Adela, (bred by Mr. Whitaker; gave with her first calf 24 quarts per day) by Orpheus; g d Alfred, (bred by Mr. Hestler, gave 24 quarts per day) by Alfred, (200 guineas was refused for Alfred) gr g d by Windsor, gr gr g d Old Daisy, (bred by Mr. C. Collings, gave 32 quarts daily) by Favorite, sire of Comet; gr gr g d by Punch; gr gr gr g d by Hubback.

"Frederick," roan, (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Hulton, dam Orbit, by Comet; (Comet sold for 1000 guineas); g d Splendor by Comet; gr g d Flecked Twin by Major; gr gr g d Red Simon by Favourite; gr gr g d Flecked Simon by Bartle; gr gr gr g d Old Simon, (bred by Mr. Charge,) descended from the Studley White Bull.

"Hulton," (bred by Mr. Charge,) got by Newton, dam Meteor by Comet.

"Newton," (bred by Mr. Charge) got by Comet, dam Fanny by Mr. Charge's Grey Bull.

"Comet," red and white roan, calved in 1804, (bred by Mr. Collings,) got by Favourite, dam Young Phoenix, by Favourite; g d Phoenix by Foljame, &c. &c. (Comet was sold for 1000 guineas at Mr. Collings' sale, Oct. 11th, 1810.)

"Gloucester's" pedigree can be found more at large in a work called "Hints for American Husbandmen, published by the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society," in 1827—he is also recorded in the English Herd Book.

"Flora," (dam of Leon) was got by Sampson, dam Betty, g d Old Betty; Sampson by son of Ossian, d. by Comet; Ossian by Favourite; Favourite by Belingbroke; d. Phoenix by Foljame; g d by Aleck's Bull; gr g d by Smith's Bull; gr gr g d by Jolly's Bull.

"Flora's" pedigree can also be found at large in the 'Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society for 1824,' and is likewise recorded in the English Herd Book.

J. H. Pewel, esq. considers "Gloucester" one of the finest Bulls ever imported by him.

no 3

## FOR SALE.

A HEIFER rising a year old, with a pedigree which makes her a 15-16ths bred improved Durham Short horn—she is well grown, and prettily marked.—Enquire of the editor.

no 3

## SAXONY RAMS.

The editor of the Farmer and Gardener has for sale 2 full blooded Saxony RAMS, and 2 1/2 blooded do. These sheep are of a family remarkable for their fine fleece, their wool always commanding the best prices in the market.

## ALSO

The bull *Brilliant*, a large sized animal of the Improved Durham Short-horn breed. He is red and white; was got in England, and calved in Frederick county, Md., on the 12th May 1829. His dam was Matchless, got by Favorite, (purchased at the sale of the late R. Colling, a celebrated breeder) son of Favorite, dam by H. Allison's Gray bull, sire Orlando, that died on the passage from Liverpool, out of Rosina, from Yorkshire, that gained the highest prize premium of ten sovereigns at a Cattle show in Manchester, England.

no 5